

Bank

OHIO SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK

1895

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GEN. HENRY L. BURNETT.

CONSTITUTION
BY-LAWS
OFFICERS AND MEMBERS
OF THE
OHIO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
AND
PROCEEDINGS AND ADDRESSES
OF THE
BANQUET IN HONOR OF THE MAYOR-ELECT
WILLIAM L. STRONG
HELD AT DELMONICO'S

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4, 1894

[REPORTED BY CHARLES M. MILLER]

ROOMS OF THE SOCIETY
236 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

486
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1894

OFFICERS FOR 1895.

PRESIDENT.

HENRY L. BURNETT.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

S. S. PACKARD.
ANDREW J. C. FOYÉ.

MILTON I. SOUTHARD.
GEO. E. ARMSTRONG.

E. C. BODMAN.

SECRETARY.

EVARTS L. PRENTISS.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

MARION M. MILLER.

TREASURER.

LEANDER H. CRALL.

TRUSTEES.

Term expiring Nov. 29, 1895.

A. D. JUILLIARD.

GEORGE P. TANGEMAN.

JOHN W. STOUT.

Term expiring Nov. 29, 1896.

S. R. BECKWITH.

GEORGE FOLLETT.

D. H. BATES.

Term expiring Nov. 29, 1897.

LOWELL M. PALMER.

RICHARD JOHN CHARD.

JEROME D. GILLETT.

GOVERNING COMMITTEE.

(The President, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Members *Ex-officio*.)

D. H. BATES, CHAIRMAN.

A. D. JUILLIARD.
JOHN W. STOUT.
GEORGE P. TANGEMAN.
S. R. BECKWITH.

GEORGE FOLLETT.
LOWELL M. PALMER.
RICHARD JOHN CHARD.
JEROME D. GILLETT.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1895.

LITERATURE AND ART.

HOMER LEE, CHAIRMAN.

J. F. HOLLOWAY.
L. C. HOPKINS.

FRANKLIN TUTTLE
J. Q. A. WARD.

ENTERTAINMENT.

WARREN HIGLEY, CHAIRMAN.

THOMAS EWING, JR.
ANDREW J. C. FOYÉ.

CURTIS G. HARRAMAN.
HOMER LEE.

LIBRARY.

D. H. BATES, CHAIRMAN.

W. S. HAWK.

C. C. SHAYNE.

AUDITING.

FRANK C. LOVELAND, CHAIRMAN.

W. C. ANDREWS.
JOHN D. ARCHBOLD.

P. B. ARMSTRONG.
THEODORE S. NYE.

MEMBERSHIP.

L. C. HOPKINS, CHAIRMAN.

JOHN D. ARCHBOLD.
GEO. E. ARMSTRONG.
JAMES M. ASHLEY, JR.
S. D. BREWSTER.
WM. L. BROWN.
DE FREES CRITTEN.
WM. H. ECKERT.
EDGAR A. FOLLETT.
ANDREW J. C. FOYÉ.

HENRY A. GLASSFORD.
DAVID F. HARBAUGH.
W. S. HAWK.
FULTON McMAHON.
JOHN Q. MITCHELL.
CHAS. B. PEET.
C. C. SHAYNE.
E. S. WALLACE.
OTIS WILKINSON.

PETER ZUCKER

HOUSE.

ANDREW J. C. FOYÉ, CHAIRMAN.

GEORGE FOLLETT.

CHAS. B. PEET.

FORMER PRESIDENTS.

THOMAS EWING,

From 1886 to November 29, 1888.

WAGER SWAYNE,

From November 29, 1888, to November 29, 1891.

WILLIAM L. STRONG,

From November 29, 1891, to November 29, 1894.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The name of this corporation shall be

OHIO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.

Its purpose shall be to cultivate social intercourse among its members, and to promote their best interests.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION. 1. There shall be three classes of members, Active, Non-resident, and Honorary.

SEC 2. The members of the Ohio Society of New York (unincorporated) shall be members of this corporation.

SEC. 3. Any person over eighteen years of age, of good moral character, and who is a native, or the son of a native, of the State of Ohio, or has been a resident of Ohio for a period of seven years, may be admitted as an Active member.

SEC. 4. Any person of like age and character, and similarly qualified, residing in Ohio or born therein, or having been a resi-

dent thereof for seven years, and residing elsewhere than in the city of New York and not within fifty miles thereof, may be admitted as a Non-resident member.

SEC. 5. Non-resident members shall be entitled to all the privileges of the Society, except that they shall not vote or hold office.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall be proposed one month in advance may be admitted as an Honorary member; but not more than four such members shall be elected in any one year.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

The officers of this Society shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and nine Trustees. The Board of Trustees shall be the Governing Committee, of which the President, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer of the Society shall be members *ex-officio*.

ARTICLE V.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the 29th day of November of each year, at 8 o'clock P.M., unless that day shall be Sunday, in which event the meeting shall be held on the next day thereafter.

ARTICLE VI.

DUES.

SECTION I. Each Active member of the Society shall pay to the Treasurer twenty dollars admission fee and fifteen dollars annual dues; and each Non-resident member, ten dollars admission fee

and ten dollars annual dues. Any person elected after June 1st shall be required to pay only one-half of the annual dues for that year.

SEC. 2. Any member failing to comply with the requirements of this article shall be deemed to have resigned his membership, and his name may be dropped from the roll by order of the Governing Committee.

ARTICLE VII.

AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of those present at any meeting, notice in writing of the proposed amendment or amendments having been given at a preceding meeting.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At all regular meetings of the Society the order of business shall be :

1. Reading the Minutes.
2. Report of the Governing Committee.
3. Report of Special Committees.
4. Unfinished Business.
5. Miscellaneous Business.

ARTICLE II.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The regular meetings of the Society shall be held on the second Monday of each month at eight o'clock P.M.

SEC. 2. A Special Meeting of the Society shall be called at any time by the President on the written request of five members of the Governing Committee, or of fifteen members of the Society, stating the purpose of such meeting. Notice of such meeting shall be mailed to Active members at least two days before the date fixed therefor, stating the purpose thereof, and no other business than that named in the notice shall be considered at such meeting, except by unanimous consent.

ARTICLE III.

NOMINATIONS.

SECTION 1. At the regular meeting of the Society in October of each year, a Committee of seven members shall be elected by ballot to recommend members for the offices to be filled at the succeeding annual election. Any member of the Society may present the name of one member for this Committee to be thus elected by ballot, until twenty-one shall have been so presented. The seven receiving the highest number of votes cast shall constitute the Committee. Not more than seven names shall be written upon any ballot so cast, nor shall any name appear twice upon the same ballot. Additional ballots shall be taken when necessary.

SEC. 2. Said Committee shall report to the Society, at its regular monthly meeting in November, a complete ticket for the offices to be filled; shall post a copy thereof in the rooms of the Society, and send a copy by mail to each Active member, at least ten days prior to the election.

ARTICLE IV.

ELECTIONS.

At each annual meeting all the officers of the Society, except the Trustees, shall be elected by ballot for the term of one year.

At the annual meeting in November, 1888, three Trustees shall be elected by ballot for the term of one year, three for the term of two years, and three for the term of three years.

Thereafter, at each annual meeting, three Trustees shall be elected by ballot for the term of three years. After the annual meeting in November, 1888, no Trustee shall be eligible for re-election until one year shall have elapsed from the expiration of

his last term of service. The term of every officer shall continue until his successor has been elected and qualified.

All vacancies occurring during the year in the offices of President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Recording Secretary, or Treasurer, by resignation or otherwise, may be filled by ballot for the unexpired term, at any regular meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President first in order of election and present, shall preside at all meetings of the Society.

In the absence of the President and all the Vice-Presidents, a presiding officer shall be chosen without ballot from the members of the Society present.

In the absence from the city, or disability of the President, his duties shall devolve on the Vice-Presidents in the order of their election.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society, issue notices of all meetings, keep the roll of members, furnish information on call of any of the committees, and discharge such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Society or the President.

SEC. 3. The Recording Secretary shall keep and preserve a record of the proceedings of the Society and of the Governing Committee, and of all matters of which a record shall be deemed desirable by the Society or that Committee, and shall notify members of their election.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall collect and have custody of all fees and dues of members and other funds of the Society, and disburse them on the written order of the Governing Committee.

He shall execute a bond satisfactory to the Board of Trustees in such an amount as they may deem sufficient, for the faithful

performance of his duty as Treasurer of the Society, and shall keep the funds of the Society, as its Treasurer, in a bank to be designated by himself and approved by the Board of Trustees.

He shall submit a brief account of receipts and expenditures at each monthly meeting, and a detailed account at each annual meeting, and shall furnish to the Governing Committee, from time to time, such information relative to the funds of the Society as that Committee may require.

SEC. 5. The Governing Committee shall manage the general affairs of the Society, subject to such instructions and limitations as from time to time may be prescribed by the Society.

It shall control and manage the property of the Society, and enforce obedience to its rules. All expenditures and all contracts shall be made by it, but it shall not have power, without express authority from the Society, to make it liable for any debt exceeding one-half the sum which, at the time of contracting the same, shall be in the hands of the Treasurer in cash, and not subject to prior liabilities.

It shall appoint a House Committee of three members, and may, from time to time, declare their duties and their term of office.

It shall make a full report of all its proceedings at every annual meeting, and may, at any regular meeting, recommend such action by the Society as it may deem advisable.

It shall meet at least once each month for the transaction of business. Five members shall constitute a quorum.

It shall fill any vacancy in its membership until the next annual meeting, except a vacancy occasioned by the death, resignation, or removal of an *ex-officio* member.

ARTICLE VI.

ADMISSIONS.

New members may be admitted by the Governing Committee, after their names, together with the names of their proposers,

shall have been posted one month in the rooms of the Society. The names of all applicants for admission, together with the names of their proposers, shall be inserted in the notice of each regular meeting.

ARTICLE VII.

SUSPENSIONS.

The Governing Committee may, by a vote of three-fourths of its members present, suspend any member of the Society who, in their judgment, shall have been guilty of gross misbehavior, or of obtaining membership without being qualified. Such suspension shall continue until the next meeting of the Society, when—unless the same be then revoked by vote of a majority of the members present—such suspended person shall cease to be a member of the Society. Due notice of the ground of such proposed suspension shall be given to such member, who shall have an opportunity to be heard by the Committee before suspension, and by the Society at its next meeting.

ARTICLE VIII.

COMMITTEES.

At the regular meeting of the Society in December of each year, three standing committees of five members each shall be appointed, viz.: A Committee on Literature and Art, an Entertainment Committee, and an Auditing Committee.

ARTICLE IX.

APPOINTMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES.

Unless otherwise ordered, the President shall designate the members of committees; and each committee shall elect its chairman, without regard to the order of names designated.

ARTICLE X.

DUTIES OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The Committee on Literature and Art shall exercise a general supervision over the literary exercises of the Society, and over the placing of all works of art or other decorations on the walls or in the rooms of the Society. It shall designate, from time to time, those who shall read papers on historical, biographical, or other subjects; and may report to the Society the delinquencies or failures on the part of members to perform the literary work or duties assigned them.

SEC. 2. The Entertainment Committee shall arrange for such literary, musical, and social entertainments as, in its judgment, may seem best for the interests of the Society, and may incur therefor such reasonable expenses as the Governing Committee may authorize.

SEC. 3. The Auditing Committee shall, at least once each year, and oftener, if it chooses, audit the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer of the Society, and report upon the same at the annual meeting of the Society, and oftener to the Board of Trustees, as it may see fit, or as the latter may order.

ARTICLE XI.

RULES OF PROCEDURE.

The rules of Cushing's Manual shall govern the procedure at meetings of the Society, so far as they may be consistent with the Constitution and By-Laws.

ARTICLE XII.

AMENDMENTS.

The By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting, without previous notice, or by a majority vote if notice in writing of the proposed amendment shall have been given at a preceding meeting.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	FORMER HOME IN OHIO.
✓ Abbey, Henry E., . . .	1432 Broadway, N. Y. City, . . .	Akron
✓ Allaire, A. J., . . .	51 West 91st St., " . . .	Cincinnati
✓ Allen, A. R., . . .	care of W. & J. Sloane, " . . .	Cincinnati
✓ Ambrose, Harry T., . . .	808 Broadway, " . . .	Cincinnati
✓ Andrews, W. C., . . .	2 Cortlandt St., " . . .	Youngstown
✓ Archbold, John D., . . .	26 Broadway, " . . .	Leesburg
✓ Armstrong, Geo. E., . . .	Church & Worth Sts., " . . .	Cleveland
✓ Armstrong, P. B., . . .	45-49 Cedar St., " . . .	Cincinnati
✓ Ashley, Jr., James M., . . .	29 Broadway, " . . .	Toledo
✓ Baker, W. D., . . .	Pelham Manor, N. Y., . . .	Cleveland
✓ Bates, David Homer, . . .	P. O. Box 2848, N. Y. City, . . .	Steubenville
✓ Bates, David Homer, Jr., . . .	27 Pine St., " . . .	Steubenville
✓ Beard, D. C., . . .	110 Fifth Ave., " . . .	Painesville
✓ Beckwith, S. R., . . .	114 Fifth Ave., " . . .	Cincinnati
✓ Belt, Washington, . . .	79 Mercer St., " . . .	S. Louisville
✓ Bliss, C. F., . . .	206 Broadway, " . . .	Wooster
✓ Blood, Geo. A., . . .	206 Washington Park, B'klyn, . . .	Newark
✓ Bodman, E. C., . . .	401 Produce Exch., N. Y. City, . . .	Toledo
✓ Bostwick, W. W., . . .	Potter Building, " . . .	Cincinnati
✓ Bradstreet, Henry, . . .	39 Cortlandt St., " . . .	Cincinnati
✓ Brainard, Frank, . . .	238 West 74th St., " . . .	Marietta
✓ Brainard, W. H., . . .	238 West 74th St., " . . .	Salem
✓ Brewster, S. D., . . .	79 Leonard St., " . . .	Madison
✓ Brice, Calvin S., . . .	80 Broadway, " . . .	Lima
✓ Brockway, H. H., . . .	Ashland House, " . . .	Cleveland
✓ Brown, C. B., . . .	Hotel Endicott, " . . .	New Lexington
✓ Brown, W. L., . . .	Daily News, " . . .	Youngstown
✓ Brownell, H. C., . . .	137 Broadway, " . . .	Chillicothe
✓ Bruch, E. B., . . .	Postal Telegraph Bldg., " . . .	Canton

	NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	FORMER HOME IN OHIO.
✓	Brundrett, H. B., . . .	470 Broadway, N. Y. City, . . .	Cincinnati
✓	Bryant, Stanley A., . . .	18 John St., " . . .	Mt. Vernon
✓	Buckingham, C. L., . . .	195 Broadway, " . . .	Berlin Heights
✓	Burnett, Henry L., . . .	45 Cedar St., " . . .	Cincinnati
✓	Busbey, Hamilton, . . .	<i>Times</i> Building, " . . .	Clark Co.
✓	Butler, Richard, . . .	33 Mercer St., " . . .	Norwalk
✓	Caldwell, W. H., . . .	7 West 123d St., N. Y. City, . . .	Cincinnati
	Campbell, T. C., . . .	265 and 267 Broadway, " . . .	Cincinnati
	Carr, Wm. Collette, . . .	558 Madison Ave., Elizabeth, N. J., . . .	Granville
	Chance, Mahlon, . . .	60 West 92d St., N. Y. City, . . .	Fremont
	Chandler, J. M., . . .	Room 227, Prod. Exch., " . . .	Mansfield
	Chard, R. J., . . .	96 Pine St., " . . .	Cleveland
	Clark, Chas. S., . . .	Potter Building, " . . .	Columbus
	Clark, Heman, . . .	2066 Fifth Ave., " . . .	Portage Co.
	Clarke, Eugene, . . .	39 Gramercy Park, " . . .	Cleveland
	Clegg, C. A., . . .	21 Park Row, " . . .	Dayton
	Cockerill, John A., . . .	<i>The Herald</i> , " . . .	Cincinnati
	Cole, L. A., . . .	1 Broadway, " . . .	Cincinnati
	Converse, J. Stedman, . . .	42 West 40th St., " . . .	Urbana
	Corwine, Quinton, . . .	2 Wall St., " . . .	Cincinnati
	Corwine, R. M., . . .	41 Union Square, " . . .	Cincinnati
	Crall, Leander H., . . .	22 <i>Times</i> Building, " . . .	Cincinnati
	Cravath, Paul D., . . .	120 Broadway, " . . .	Cincinnati
	Critten, De Frees, . . .	48 Leonard St., " . . .	Piqua
	Dean, C. W., . . .	Hotel Endicott, N. Y. City, . . .	Milan
	De Milt, H. R., . . .	238 Water St., " . . .	West Jefferson
	De Silver, Carl H., . . .	Drexel Building, " . . .	Cincinnati
	Dickson, John, . . .	470 Washington St., " . . .	Cincinnati
	Donaldson, Andrew, . . .	21 Cortlandt St., " . . .	Cincinnati
	Doren, D., . . .	195 Broadway, " . . .	Wooster
	Dorsey, Stephen W., . . .	45 Broadway, " . . .	Oberlin
	Doyle, Alexander, . . .	229 East 20th St., " . . .	Steubenville
	Doyle, George, . . .	23d St. & Madison Ave., " . . .	Steubenville
	Dunham, S. T., . . .	45 Broadway, " . . .	Cleveland
	Dunn, W. S., . . .	46 Murray St., " . . .	Cleveland

NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	FORMER HOME IN OHIO.
Eckert, Thomas T., . . .	195 Broadway, N. Y. City, . . .	Wooster
Eckert, W. H.,	80 Broadway, "	Wooster
Edison, Thomas A., . . .	Orange, N. J.,	Milan
Elkins, Stephen B., . . .	1 Broadway, N. Y. City, . . .	Perry Co.
Ellis, John W.,	20 West 57th St., "	Cincinnati
Ells, Warner,	5 Worth St., "	Oxford
Emery, J. J.,	47 East 53d St., "	Cincinnati
Erdmann, John F., . . .	141 West 34th St., "	Chillicothe
Essick, S. V.,	1 Broadway, "	Alliance
Este, W. M.,	Harvard Club, 27 W. 44th St., . . .	Cincinnati
Evans, Thos. H.,	Times Building, N. Y. City, . . .	Norwalk
Ewing, Jay,	Everett, State of Washington, . . .	Lancaster
Ewing, Thomas,	41 Wall St., N. Y. City, . . .	Lancaster
Ewing, Thos., Jr., . . .	41 Wall St., "	Lancaster
Fisher, F. L.,	446 Columbus Ave., N. Y. City, . . .	Columbus
Fisher, W. B.,	Marion, O.,	Marion
Fogg, Wm. Perry,	138 Mulberry St., N. Y. City, . . .	Cleveland
Follett, Austin W., . . .	150 Duane St., "	Granville
Follett, Edgar A., . . .	150 Duane St., "	Granville
Follett, George,	150 Duane St., "	Johnstown
Foote, Edward B.,	120 Lexington Ave., "	Euclid
Fordyce, John A.,	66 Park Ave., "	Cambridge
Foyé, Andrew J. C., . . .	68 Reade St., "	Mt. Gilead
Foyé, Frank M.,	1 Foyé Place, Jersey City, . . .	Mt. Gilead
French, H. Q.,	186 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City, . . .	Delaware
Gard, Anson A.,	38 Park Row, N. Y. City, . . .	Tremont City
Genslinger, Henry,	15 W. 31st St., "	Piqua
Gillett, Francis M., . . .	66 Broadway, "	Upper Sandusky
Gillett, Jerome D., . . .	66 Broadway, "	Upper Sandusky
Glassford, Henry A., . . .	18 Wall St., "	Cincinnati
Gorham, A. S.,	32 Broad St., "	Cleveland
Granger, John T.,	1 Broadway, "	Zanesville
Gray, Frank S.,	12 Tribune Bldg., "	Cincinnati
Green, Albert W.,	51 Leonard St., "	No. Bloomfield
Green, Edwin M.,	51 Leonard St., "	No. Bloomfield
Grojean, J. H.,	65 W. 133d St., "	Canton
Guilford, Nathan,	Grand Central Sta., "	Cincinnati
Guilford, Nathan, Jr., . .	335 Broadway, "	Cincinnati

NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	FORMER HOME IN OHIO.
Guiteau, John M., . . .	187 Broadway, N. Y. City, . . .	Marietta
Gunnison, Austin, . . .	132 Nassau St., " . . .	Cincinnati
Hall, P. D., . . .	16 West 39th St., N. Y. City, . . .	Akron
Halstead, Murat, . . .	<i>The Standard Union</i> , Brooklyn, . . .	Cincinnati
Hammond, D. S., . . .	Murray Hill Hotel, N. Y. City, . . .	Delaware
Harbaugh, David F., . . .	10 West 23d St., " . . .	Cleveland
Harman, Geo. V., . . .	1135 Dean St., Brooklyn, . . .	Canal Dover
Harman, Granville W., . . .	1135 Dean St., " . . .	Canal Dover
Harman, John W., . . .	1135 Dean St., " . . .	Canal Dover
Harraman, Curtis G., . . .	52 Wall St., N. Y. City, . . .	Marion
Harris, Walter C., . . .	236 Fifth Ave., " . . .	Eaton
Hawk, Wm. S., . . .	Windsor Hotel, " . . .	Canton
Heaton, Wm. W., . . .	6 Wall St., " . . .	Salem
Hegger, Frank, . . .	152 Broadway, " . . .	Cincinnati
Hetherington, J. E., . . .	1164 Broadway, " . . .	Cincinnati
Hewson, J. H., . . .	31 Broad St., " . . .	Cincinnati
Hibbard, Geo. B., . . .	2149 Fifth Ave., " . . .	Ironton
Hibbard, Robert H., . . .	2149 Fifth Ave., " . . .	Ironton
Higley, Warren, . . .	120 Broadway, " . . .	Cincinnati
Hoadly, George, . . .	22 William St., " . . .	Cincinnati
Hoagland, C. N., . . .	410 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, . . .	Miami Co.
Hoar, Wm. Henry, . . .	329 Canal St., N. Y. City, . . .	Cincinnati
Hobbs, H. H., . . .	25 Pine St., " . . .	Cincinnati
Hoffer, Wm. M., . . .	340 Broadway, " . . .	Mansfield
Holloway, J. F., . . .	106 Liberty St., " . . .	Cleveland
Hopkins, L. C., . . .	66 Broadway, " . . .	Cincinnati
Houston, A. D., . . .	360 Pearl St., " . . .	Logan
Howard, James Q., . . .	Washington, D. C., . . .	Columbus
Howard, L. S., . . .	331 Broadway, N. Y. City, . . .	Cleveland
Hoyt, Colgate, . . .	36 Wall St., " . . .	Cleveland
Hughes, J. M., . . .	Broadway & 10th St., " . . .	Cleveland
Hurt, Frank D., . . .	76 Fifth Ave., " . . .	Columbus
Hurt, L. H., . . .	76 Fifth Ave., " . . .	Columbus
Imgard, Julius, . . .	1322 Broadway, N. Y. City, . . .	Wooster
Irvine, James, . . .	15 Wall St., " . . .	Lima
Jacobs, A. L., . . .	140 Nassau St., N. Y. City, . . .	Lima
Jennings, P. S., . . .	18 Broadway, " . . .	Cleveland

NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	FORMER HOME IN OHIO.
Jewett, Hugh J., . . .	131 East 21st St., N. Y. City, . . .	Zanesville
Juilliard, A. D., . . .	76 Worth St., " . . .	Bucyrus
Julier, H. S., . . .	65 Broadway, " . . .	Cleveland
Keech, S. J., . . .	Hotel Imperial, N. Y. City, . . .	Tiffin
Kent, Frank W., . . .	44 Cedar St., " . . .	Kent
Kerr, Henry S., . . .	41 Wall St., " . . .	Cincinnati
Kimball, R. C., . . .	133 Reade St., " . . .	Canton
Kingsbury, F. H., . . .	143 Liberty St., " . . .	Columbus
Kirkham, Augustus, . .	134 Grand St., " . . .	Akron
Kittredge, A. O., . . .	78 Reade St., " . . .	Dayton
Knight, Herbert, . . .	87 Nassau St., " . . .	Cincinnati
Kraus, Harry, . . .	657 Broadway, " . . .	Cincinnati
Kraus, William, . . .	657 Broadway, " . . .	Cincinnati
Lauer, E., . . .	6 Wall St., N. Y. City, . . .	Cincinnati
Layng, J. D., . . .	931 Fifth Ave., " . . .	Steubenville
Lee, Homer, . . .	<i>Tribune</i> Building, " . . .	Mansfield
Le Febvre, Benj., . . .	Catholic Club, 120 W. 59th St., N. Y. City,	Maplewood
Leonard, Lewis A., . .	530 Sixth Ave., N. Y. City, . . .	Cincinnati
Lloyd, Chas. C., . . .	495 Broadway, " . . .	Cleveland
Loveland, F. C., . . .	1048 Fifth Ave., " . . .	Wellington
Lowe, Thos. O., . . .	7 St. Mark's Place, New Brighton, S. I.,	Dayton
MacCracken, H. M., . .	Univ. Heights, N. Y. City, . . .	Xenia
Mauk, L. Grant, . . .	319 Prod. Exch., " . . .	Lima
McConnell, Hugh, . . .	19 William St., " . . .	Cincinnati
McCook, Anson G., . . .	303 Broadway, " . . .	Steubenville
McCook, John J., . . .	120 Broadway, " . . .	Steubenville
McCorkle, John A., . .	149 Clinton St., Brooklyn, . . .	Warren
McCracken, W. V., . . .	42 Wall St., N. Y. City, . . .	Bucyrus
McFall, Gaylord, . . .	Ave. A and 18th St., Flatbush, L. I.,	Mansfield
McGill, Geo. W., . . .	New York Club, N. Y. City, . . .	Lancaster
McMahon, Fulton, . . .	111 Broadway, " . . .	Cambridge
McMillan, Samuel, . . .	327 W. 42d St., " . . .	
McMillin, Emerson, . .	40 Wall St., " . . .	Columbus
Merser, Isaac P., . . .	183 Sixth Ave., " . . .	Marlboro'
Miller, J. W., . . .	328 Broadway, " . . .	Springfield
Miller, Marion M., . . .	236 Fifth Ave., " . . .	Eaton
Milmine, Chas. E., . . .	401 Prod. Exch., " . . .	Toledo

NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	FORMER HOME IN OHIO.
Milmine, George, . . .	401 Prod. Exch., N. Y. City, . . .	Toledo
Mitchell, John Q., . . .	175 P. O. Building, " . . .	Mt. Vernon
Monahan, John W., . . .	care Hilton, Hughes & Co., N. Y. City, . . .	Cleveland
Moore, Cary W., . . .	No. 1, "L" Prod. Exch., " . . .	Zanesville
Morgan, Henry M., . . .	62 Leonard St., N. Y. City, . . .	Mt. Vernon
Morgan, Rollin M., . . .	<i>Times</i> Building, " . . .	Mt. Vernon
Morris, Charles W., . . .	210 Prod. Exch., " . . .	Cincinnati
Morse, Horace J., . . .	18 Wall St., " . . .	Norwalk
Morse, Theodore G., . . .	Barge Office, Treas. Dep't, N. Y., . . .	Cleveland
Moss, J. O., . . .	80 Broadway, N. Y. City, . . .	Sandusky
Moulton, J. S., . . .	640 Madison Ave., " . . .	Sandusky
Newton, Ensign, . . .	Cen. Stock Y'ds, Jersey City, . . .	Canfield
Norton, Wm. Tully, . . .	253 B'way, Room 519, N. Y. City, . . .	Cleveland
Nye, Theodore S., . . .	257 Degraw St., Brooklyn, . . .	Marietta
Oldham, J. L., . . .	27 West 51st St., N. Y. City, . . .	Springfield
Packard, Silas S., . . .	23d St. & 4th Ave., N. Y. City, . . .	Cincinnati
Palmer, H. U., . . .	Rush Ave. & N. 6th St., B'klyn, . . .	Chester
Palmer, Lowell M., . . .	181 Front St., N. Y. City, . . .	Chester
Parker, E. S., . . .	320 Broadway, " . . .	Oberlin
Parker, S. Weber, . . .	128 Broadway, " . . .	Chagrin Falls
Parsons, S. H., . . .	52 Drexel Bldg., " . . .	Ashtabula
Peet, Chas. B., . . .	320 Broadway, " . . .	London
Peixotto, Geo. D. M., . . .	Gilsey House, " . . .	Cleveland
Perkins, Geo. W., . . .	346 Broadway, N. Y. City, . . .	Cleveland
Peters, Bernard, . . .	<i>Brooklyn Times</i> , Brooklyn, . . .	Marietta
Phillipp, M. B., . . .	150 Temple Court, N. Y. City, . . .	Cincinnati
Prentiss, Evarts Lincoln, . . .	10 Wall St., " . . .	Monroeville
Prentiss, F. C., . . .	105 Reade St., " . . .	Cleveland
Prentiss, F. J., . . .	105 Reade St., " . . .	Cleveland
Pritchard, Daniel, . . .	D. Appleton & Co., " . . .	Cleveland
Reid, Whitelaw, . . .	<i>Tribune</i> Building, N. Y. City, . . .	Cincinnati
Ricksecker, Theodore, . . .	58 Maiden Lane, " . . .	Canal Dover
Rodarmor, John F., . . .	66 Broad St., " . . .	Ironton
Rumple, G. E., . . .	134 Duane St., " . . .	Lima
Safford, Wm. M., . . .	2 Wall St., N. Y. City, . . .	Cleveland
Scott, George, . . .	102 West 75th St., " . . .	Canton

NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	FORMER HOME IN OHIO.
Shayne, C. C.,	124 West 42d St., N. Y. City,	Cincinnati
Shoppell, R. W.,	63 Broadway, "	Columbus
Sisson, H. H.,	64 West 49th St., "	Marietta
Sloane, Ulrich,	280 Broadway, "	Hillsborough
Smith, John A.,	332 Washington St., "	Carey
Smith, Richard, Jr.,	195 Broadway, "	Cincinnati
Smith, Wm. Henry,	Lake Forest, Ill., "	Cincinnati
Southard, Milton L.,	155 Broadway, "	Zanesville
Sprague, Charles,	Grand Central Hotel, "	Wooster
Stout, John W.,	94 Warren St., "	Wooster
Strong, William L.,	Mayor's Office, City Hall, "	Mansfield
Swayne, Noah H. 2d,	120 Broadway, "	Toledo
Swayne, Wager,	120 Broadway, "	Columbus
Taggart, W. Rush,	195 Broadway, N. Y. City,	Salem
Talbott, Elisha H.,	Colonial Club, "	McConnellsville
Tangeman, Geo. P.,	81 Fulton St., "	Hamilton
Terrell, H. L.,	80 Broadway, "	Cleveland
Thayer, Jas. L.,	Hilton, Hughes & Co., "	Cleveland
Thomas, E. B.,	21 Cortlandt St., "	Cleveland
Thomas, Samuel,	80 Broadway, "	Columbus
Thompson, Langdon S.,	30 Park St., Jersey City,	Sandusky
Train, Frederick C,	Times Building, N. Y. City,	Pomeroy
Tuttle, Franklin,	Union League Club, "	Portage Co.
Upton, Wm. Ford,	59 Wall St., N. Y. City,	Akron
Vail, Henry H.,	179 West End Av., N. Y. City,	Cincinnati
Vaillant, Geo. H.,	21 Cortlandt St., "	Cleveland
Van Brimmer, Joshua,	International Hotel "	Delaware
Vance, Wilson,	Washington, D. C.,	Findlay
Waggoner, Ralph H.,	114 Nassau St., N. Y. City,	Toledo
Wallace, Edward S.,	120 Broadway, "	Springfield
Ward, J. Q. A.,	119 West 52d St., "	Urbana
Weir, L. C.,	59 Broadway, "	Cincinnati
Wheeler, F. H.,	26 Broadway, "	Cleveland
Wickham, Delos O.,	1 Broadway, "	Cleveland
Wilkinson, Otis,	206 Broadway, "	Springfield
Williams, L. A.,	132 Nassau St., "	Cleveland
Williams, C. S.,	298 Broadway, "	

NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.	FORMER HOME IN OHIO.
Williams, Thomas C., . . .	154 West 47th St., N. Y. City, . . .	Monroeville
Wilson, Cary A., . . .	80 Broadway, " . . .	Newark
Wilson, Henry B., . . .	40 Wall St., " . . .	Ironton
Wing, Frank E., . . .	18 Wall St., " . . .	Gambier
Work, Frank, . . .	36 Broad St., " . . .	Columbus
Wright, M. B., . . .	74 West 92d St., " . . .	Cincinnati
Zachos, J. C., . . .	Cooper Institute, N. Y. City, . . .	Cincinnati
Zinn, Chas. H., . . .	94 Warren St., " . . .	Sidney
Zucker, Peter, . . .	Mutual Reserve Bldg., " . . .	Cleveland

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	HOME IN OHIO.
Adams, Henry H. . . .	Bellehaven Park, Greenwich, Conn., . . .	Cleveland
Alger, Russell A., . . .	Detroit, Mich.,	Medina County
Allison, Wm. B., . . .	U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C., . . .	Ashland
Alms, William H., . . .	Avondale, Cincinnati, O.,	Cincinnati
Arms, C. D.,	Youngstown, O.,	Youngstown
Ashley, James M., . . .	29 Broadway, N. Y. City,	Toledo
Barber, A. L.,	1 B'way, N. Y. City,	Cleveland
Bonnell, W. S.,	Youngstown, O.,	Youngstown
Bonnet, Frank F., . . .	18 N. High St., Columbus, O.,	Columbus
Buckland, Horace Stephen,	Fremont, O.,	Fremont
Butler, Joseph G., Jr., .	Youngstown, O.,	Youngstown
Byrne, John,	54 Wall St., N. Y. City,	Cincinnati
Conger, A. L.,	Akron, O.,	Akron
Cooper, John S.,	Borden Block, Chicago, Ill.,	Mt. Gilead
Cornell, Chas. L., . . .	Hamilton, O.,	Hamilton
Corning, Warren H., . .	Cleveland, O.,	Cleveland
Corwine, John,	U. S. S. <i>Richmond</i> , Newport, R. I., . .	Cincinnati
Dale, T. D.,	Marietta, O.,	Marietta
Dawes, E. C.,	P. O. Box 411, Cincinnati, O.,	Marietta
Donaldson, Thomas, . . .	326 N. 39th St., Philadelphia, Penn., .	Columbus
Fairbanks, Chas. W., . .	Indianapolis, Ind.,	Unionville Centre
Felton, Samuel M., . . .	80 Broadway, N. Y. City,	Cincinnati
Fordyce, S. W.,	St. Louis, Mo.,	Guernsey
Foster, Charles,	Fostoria, O.,	Fostoria
Gill, Wilson L.,	45 Broadway, N. Y. City,	Columbus
Griffith, G. F.,	Evanston, Ill.,	Dayton

NAME.	ADDRESS.	HOME IN OHIO.
Hatcher, E. N.,	The Normandie, Columbus, O.,	Columbus
Harter, M. D.,	Mansfield, O.,	Mansfield
Hedges, Henry C.,	Mansfield, O.,	Mansfield
Herrick, Myron T.,	Cleveland, O.,	Cleveland
Hibben, J. H.,	335 Broadway, N. Y. City,	Cincinnati
Hirsh, L. K.,	1309 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.,	Akron
Jewett, W. K.,	Bridgeport, Conn.,	Putnam
Johnson, Jas. M.,	39 King Block, Denver, Colo.,	Bolivar
Jones, J. P.,	U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.,	Cleveland
Lamprecht, Wm. H.,	Cleveland, O.,	Cleveland
Lewis, S. Clarence,	Franklin, Pa.,	Cleveland
Logan, John A., Jr.,	Youngstown, O.,	Youngstown
Marble, Guilford L.,	Van Wert, O.,	Van Wert
Marble, John M. C.,	Los Angeles, Calif.,	Delphos
Matthews, C. B.,	Cincinnati, O.,	Cincinnati
Maxwell, Sidney D.,	Cincinnati, O.,	Cincinnati
McBride, John H.,	Cleveland, O.,	Cleveland
McGettigan, John E.,	Indianapolis, Ind.,	Cincinnati
McShane, John M.,	Omaha, Neb.,	Perry County
Morrison, Walter,	Columbus, O.,	Columbus
Patterson, John H.,	Dayton, O.,	Dayton
Payne, Henry B.,	Cleveland, O.,	Cleveland
Peixotto, M. P.,	P. O. Box 1405, N. Y. City,	Cleveland
Perdue, E. H.,	Cleveland, O.,	Cleveland
Pomeroy, Geo. E.,	Toledo, O.,	Toledo
Powell, J. H.,	Upper Sandusky, O.,	Urbana
Reinmund, H. J.,	Englewood, N. J., P. O. Box 24,	Lancaster
Robison, David, Jr.,	Toledo, O.,	Wooster
Schwartz, John J.,	166 N. High St., Columbus, O.,	Columbus
Seep, Joseph,	Oil City, Pa.,	Cincinnati
Sherman, John,	U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.,	Mansfield
Smith, Joseph P.,	Urbana, O.,	Urbana
Stettinius, John L.,	158 East 3d St., Cincinnati, O.,	Cincinnati

NAME.	ADDRESS.	HOME IN OHIO.
Tayler, Robt. W., . . .	New Lisbon, O.,	New Lisbon
Tod, John,	Cleveland, O.,	Cleveland
Townsend, Amos, . . .	Cleveland, O.,	Cleveland
Uhl, S. Jerome,	1120 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., Cincinnati	
Waite, Christopher C., .	Columbus, O.,	Columbus
Warner, Willard, . . .	Chattanooga, Tenn.,	Newark
Whitney, Calvin, . . .	Norwalk, O.,	Norwalk
Wick, Caleb B.,	Youngstown, O.,	Youngstown
Wick, Henry K.,	Youngstown, O.,	Youngstown
Wolf, Simon,	Washington, D. C.,	Uhricksville
Woodward, J. H., . . .	Indianapolis, Ind.,	Cincinnati

HONORARY MEMBERS.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

In Memoriam

MR. WILLIAM HUNTER,	Died, 1886
MR. J. MONROE BROWN,	Died, 1886
GENERAL W. B. HAZEN,	Died, 1887
MR. HENRY DE BUSS,	Died, 1887
MR. GEORGE EMERSON,	Died, 1887
MR. J. M. EDWARDS,	Died, 1887
HON. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,	Died, 1887
GEN. THOMAS KILBY SMITH,	Died, 1887
COL. CHARLES W. MOULTON,	Died, 1888
CHIEF-JUSTICE MORRISON R. WAITE,	Died, 1888
COL. CHAS. T. WING,	Died, 1888
DR. BENJAMIN F. GOODRICH,	Died, 1888
HON. S. S. COX,	Died, 1889
MR. HARRY BEARD,	Died, 1889
MR. MORILLO F. GILLET,	Died, 1889
MR. HENRY MONETT,	Died, 1889
MR. JOHN M. ELSTNER,	Died, 1890
MR. FREDERICK EATON,	Died, 1890
MR. G. BUCKINGHAM,	Died, 1890
MR. MAX FLIESCHMANN,	Died, 1890
HON. B. F. PEIXOTTO,	Died, 1890
MR. CYRUS BUTLER,	Died, 1890
GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN,	Died, 1891
MR. H. K. ENOS,	Died, 1891
COL. L. M. DAYTON,	Died, 1891
MR. C. C. SHAYNE, JR.,	Died, 1891
MR. J. A. BOSTWICK,	Died, 1892
COL. CALVIN GODDARD,	Died, 1892
MR. I. J. STRUBLE,	Died, 1892
HON. P. B. PLUMB,	Died, 1892
EX-PRESIDENT RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,	Died, 1893
MR. WILLIAM L. TIDBALL,	Died, 1893
MR. THEODORE W. STERLING,	Died, 1893
MR. H. O. BONNELL,	Died, 1893
MR. H. S. WALBRIDGE,	Died, 1893
MR. EDGAR M. JOHNSON,	Died, 1893
MR. J. W. JOHNSTON,	Died, 1893
MR. CALEB S. BRAGG,	Died, 1894
MR. CARSON LAKE,	Died, 1894
MR. JACOB N. BONNET,	Died, 1894
MR. MAHLON J. WOODRUFF,	Died, 1895
MR. GEORGE L. PEASE,	Died, 1895

RESOLUTIONS

PASSED AT THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE OHIO SOCIETY,

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 1894.

1. The Ohio Society of New York feels specially honored in the selection of its President to be the Mayor of New York ; and our acknowledgments are due first to the Committee of Seventy and the Anti-Tammany organizations for recognizing in Colonel Strong the qualities which we have so long known to exist, and next, to the thoughtful people of this city—men and women—who have so gloriously promoted his election.

2. We believe that there has been no mistake in this selection—that the Mayor-elect not only possesses the spirit and desire, but the solid qualities as well that will justify the expectations and reward the hopes of the people.

3. While we are proud to know him as a friend and associate, and while we appreciate that simplicity of character and modesty of demeanor that make him “one of us,” in the truest sense, we feel that the best service we can render to him and the city is to save him from the annoyance and embarrassment of personal solicitations or unsought advice, and to leave his hands unfettered and his mind free to act in all the functions of his great office.

4. And so we, the members of the Ohio Society, take this occasion to pledge to our honored President and friend our moral support in the great duties that have come to him, unswerved by personal considerations, and in the highest interests of the people.

5. We hail with unalloyed satisfaction the determination of the Committee of Seventy and allied organizations—including Dr. Parkhurst—to remain intact and not to cease their vigilance until the good work so gloriously begun shall have been as gloriously consummated.



H. L. Strong

THE BANQUET.

BANQUET COMMITTEE.

S. S. PACKARD, <i>Chairman</i> .	LEANDER H. CRALL.	W. S. HAWK.
HENRY L. BURNETT.	HOMER LEE.	L. C. HOPKINS.
WAGER SWAYNE.	ANDREW J. C. FOYÉ.	WARREN HIGLEY
THOMAS EWING.	CHARLES B. PEET.	C. G. HARRAMAN.
	M. M. MILLER, <i>Secretary</i> .	

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

D. H. BATES.	H. H. BROCKWAY.	F. H. KINGSBURY.
H. B. BRUNDRETT.	FULTON MCMAHON.	F. C. TRAIN.
H. A. GLASSFORD.	C. C. SHAYNE.	A. W. FOLLETT.
H. H. HOBBS.	W. H. CALDWELL.	FRANK M. FOYE.

SPEAKERS AND TOASTS.

PRESIDENT HENRY L. BURNETT, Toastmaster.

MAYOR-ELECT WILLIAM L. STRONG, Guest.

1. PRESIDENT SETH LOW, of Columbia College.
“*Can a City be Governed on Business Principles?*”
2. REV. DR. CHARLES H. PARKHURST.
“*Eternal Vigilance, the Price of Purity.*”
3. ST. CLAIR MCKELWAY, of the Brooklyn Eagle.
“*The Greater New York.*”
4. HON. JOHN W. GOFF.
“*Let there be Light.*”
5. JOSEPH LAROCQUE, ESQ.
“*The Committee of Seventy.*”

OPENING REMARKS OF PRESIDENT BURNETT.

Fellow Members of the Ohio Society and Guests :

At the close of Colonel Strong's presidency of our Society, and as he was about to enter upon his duties as Mayor of this great city, a universal desire was expressed that an opportunity should be given for all the members to meet him and take him by the hand ; to express to him their gratitude for his long and manifold services to the Society, their esteem and affection for him as a man, and to declare their faith to the people of this city from their intimate knowledge of the man, that he will resolutely, cleanly, and wisely discharge the duties of the important office to which he has been called.

And our Society feels that under the circumstances it has a peculiar and special interest in this job—this cleaning of the Tammany Augean Stable, and a good honest business government for our city.

Coming here from our native State of Ohio, becoming citizens of this great city and State, rearing and educating our children under the city's government, its laws and influences, intending to live out our lives and work out our fortunes in your midst, we feel that we have as deep and abiding an interest in the prosperity, the good name, and honor of this great Imperial City as anyone born within her walls ; and is it presumption in us to say that the descendants of the Revolutionary heroes and soldiers who in old Massachusetts formed the first Ohio Society and emigrated to and took up their homes on the banks of the beautiful river, and carved out their fortunes and a great empire there ; is it "cheek " in us, as our friend Mr. Depew or Mr. Choate might say, that we now, having returned and taken up our homes among you, have taken and propose to continue to take actively

and earnestly a hand in the job of securing good government for the city of our adoption? But taking a hand may mean one thing to the average New York politician and a very different thing to a member of the Ohio Society. Touching Colonel Strong's election, one of the first acts of the Society, feeling that we were all warm personal friends of his, was to pass a resolution unanimously that no personal appeals should be made to him for office or favor by any member; that he should not be burdened or annoyed by applications or importunities by any of his friends of his old Society; that our duty and our work, yea, our pleasure lay in uniting with all the good citizens in moral support of his administration, in aiding him to begin and carry through all genuine reforms, to enforce the law, to strengthen and support his arms in bearing high the banner of non-partisan and pure municipal government. We seek no offices, nor solicit them for our friends. Of course, even an Ohio man cannot help taking an office now and then if it is thrust upon him.

But turning from the Society to our guest, Colonel Strong. He is known well by every member of the Society, and in its nine years of existence no man has been more active or liberal in advancing its welfare, no member so well known and loved by all the "boys." We are all his warm friends, not only now that high office has been thrust upon him, but during all the time he has been with us and one of us.

Some of our members have known him intimately since his boyhood out in Ohio, some associated with him for years in business. Those who have known him longest love him best. He has in the Society not one enemy, nor a lukewarm friend.

Colonel Strong has in him good stuff for Mayor. The Committee of Seventy builded wiser than it knew, Mr. Larocque, when it selected him as the standard-bearer of the great Army of the People in their attack upon Tammany and storming of their entrenched positions in the offices of this city.

We who know him well know that he is strong and resolute of will and tenacious of purpose. He is essentially honest-

minded, honest in thought and action ; honest with others, honest with himself ; slow and deliberate in his mental operations ; a judgment that waits on information, and yet at times astonishing his friends by the quickness and accuracy of his intuitions.

If a question of policy or administration new to him were to be presented, he would probably be slow to answer. He would hear and like to hear from men whose intelligence and character he respected, all they had to say upon the subject ; and then, well, he'd think it over.

While in quite a large measure he has something of that equable temper and stolid sturdy nature of Grant, he can and will at times be impatient and say "no" with vehemence. This will occur when suggestions are made to him of action or administration that violate or run counter to his conviction of right ; and on questions of right he will not always agree with the theorists. Like Lincoln he is no idealist. "The right which he sees will be a practical right, a right which can be compassed."

He is sturdy, inflexible, honest always.

His active business life of forty years in this great city has made him a good judge of men—of character. A busy, active, hard-working merchant for many years, president of a large bank, director of one of the most important life insurance companies of this country, and director of one of the great trunk line railroads, he has been thoroughly schooled in the city's commerce, its property interests, its finances, and its transportation. He knows, as few men know, the city's needs and its resources. He is well equipped for the work before him.

Finally, you will find him warm of heart, a "kindly man among his kind," in close touch and sympathy with the plain people and all who toil ; and also you will find that in digging out corruption, the vile and vicious from their lurking-places, he will have long and sharp nails, but clean hands. And he has that rare quality most valuable in places of power in public or private life—uncommon common-sense.

MAYOR STRONG'S ADDRESS.

About forty years ago, in Ohio, Mr. President and brother Buckeyes, I attended a little dinner, I think of about twenty-five or thirty people, and we had nothing to eat but bear meat (laughter), and that is why the dinner was given. *We had got a bear.* Now, gentlemen, from the looks of these tables and the absence of provisions, you have changed the order—have taken the meat away and left the dishes bare. This is a distinction with a difference. (Laughter and applause.)

Gentlemen, I am quite at a loss to know just how to handle myself on this occasion. (Laughter.) You “boys” have got the advantage of me. In the first place, I don’t think that I feel in the best humor. I suppose I understand the reason. As soon as my nomination was made for Mayor, this “Ohio Society” had a meeting and elected a Nominating Committee to name a new President (laughter); and no sooner was I elected Mayor, than they kicked me out. (Laughter.)

I was one of the charter members of this Society, and, strange as it may seem, I have been an officer ever since it was formed, until last Friday night, when, on account of having been elected Mayor, I was reduced to the ranks. I did not know before that an Ohio man is never allowed to take office (laughter) without being kicked out of all the societies of which he is a member. (Laughter.) I have already left two, I believe—not left, but quietly been shuffled out just as I have been out of the presidency of this Society. I never did quite know why this dinner was gotten up, unless it was to buy me off! I suspect that one or two of my friends sitting here on my right said, “We will give the Colonel a nice Delmonico Banquet, and that will make it all right.”

But, gentlemen, the tender recollections that will hover around the Ohio Society while I am in the ranks will not make me any

the less zealous for its success. I shall be delighted always to have the pleasure of being with you at your meetings, for I know of no place where a real genuine Buckeye can have quite so good a time as he can at 236 Fifth Avenue. (Applause.)

I am rather inclined to think that after the fulsome discourse of your President, my mouth is pretty well sealed. I cannot afford to say much. My own impression is that in about three years from now you gentlemen will be mighty sorry that you gave me this dinner. (Laughter.) In olden times, as you remember, they put laurel wreaths on the brows of their heroes when they returned from battle ; and when the statesman had accomplished some great good for the state he was similarly honored. But you have reversed the order. And more than this, you seem determined to dine and wine me until you make me entirely unfit to take the position to which you have elected me. I say "you," for I have not seen a man in the Ohio Society who did not vote for me. In fact, I have seen but two men in the city of New York who said they didn't ! (Laughter.)

Now, your President referred to a Resolution gotten up by my friend, Mr. Packard, and unanimously adopted for the purpose of not embarrassing me after I got into the office, saying in substance that no member of the Ohio Society should ask for an appointment either for himself or for another. Well, you will remember there was one gentleman who hurried out before that resolution was read, and came back and voted for it. He had seen me (laughter) ; but as all applications that have been made to me have been made under the sacred seal of confidence, I shall call no names. (Laughter.)

During the campaign there was a little thing occurred that I will relate here. I may have mentioned it to some of my friends of the Ohio Society ; and I am sorry our friend is not here to testify to its truth. He was making a speech at Cooper Institute, and was describing the immense hospitality of his candidate for Mayor, as he had enjoyed it down at the seashore. He said we sat on the piazza with the broad ocean before us and about two

fingers of sarsaparilla in our glasses. Well, the next morning, there were four or five gentlemen from the East Side, who came to the Bank, and one of them said, "Now, look here, Mr. Strong, you must call that man off." (Laughter.) "That man" was Mr. Fred. Taylor. (Renewed laughter.) "You must call him right off. No more 'sarsaparilla' in this campaign. (Laughter.) It may do well enough to run a bank, or a dry-goods business, but when you get into the Mayor's chair, you must have something a little more tony than sarsaparilla." (Laughter.)

Gentlemen, it is useless for me to try to express my feelings on this occasion. I could not do it. The compliment you have paid me is more than I can stand. (Cheers and much applause.)



PRESIDENT BURNETT: In the early days of Louis XIV., to those who doubted his future Cardinal Mazarin declared "that they did not know him, and that there was stuff enough in him to make four kings and an honest man." I think we may say of Colonel Strong that he has in him the stuff for four ordinary Mayors and always an honest man left over. (Applause.)

In the experiment of the government of cities upon business principles, there has been one eminent example in this country. That was Brooklyn, under the administration of a gentleman present with us to-night, and to all students of municipal administration that example has been pointed out as one conspicuous in its success—as successful as was possible under the great body of law under which that municipality had to be administered, a body of law not formed for independent or business government, but passed by each party when in power more or less in its own interests. Of that administration and the experience of that gentleman, we shall hear to-night. There has been added to the wealth of our hoardings his citizenship—he has become a part of New York, thank God! (Applause.) He is now at the head of our great institution of learning, Columbia College, and he gives to

it the wealth of his knowledge and experience—not only that, but is training up our young Americans, the heirs presumptive and the heirs apparent of this great republic, who are so soon to enter into their royal inheritance, and teaching them high standards of civic duty.

I have the honor to introduce President Low.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT SETH LOW.

CAN A CITY BE GOVERNED ON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES?

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Ohio Society :

It is very good of you to permit a mere New Yorker to be present on this occasion of your rejoicing, and yet I must remind you that New York, cosmopolitan New York, was true to her best self when she followed the leadership of Colonel Strong to victory a week or two ago. (Applause.) It is at once the strength and the glory of this city that she takes that which is good from all other parts of this Union and makes it a part of her own life and her own power.

I confess, gentlemen, to being surprised at one thing that I have heard since being here. I do not know how it may be with college students, but college Presidents who are worth anything are always ready to learn. (Laughter.) And I have learned with amazement that the Ohio Society has determined that no other Ohio man shall hold office in the city of New York. (Laughter.) I had supposed that the Ohio man went into his back-yard every day and put his ear to the ground to see if he could not hear his country calling him. (Great laughter and applause.) But it is evident that we of New York only partially understand the Ohio man, even now. (Laughter.) Nevertheless, I knew him well enough, Mr. President, to be confident, when I learned that Colonel Strong was an Ohio man, that he would be elected. (Laughter.) A long and careful watchful-

ness of political events in this country had led me to believe that the ordinary man who faces a man from Ohio, either in battle or in a political contest, deserves the comment of the locomotive engineer who observed a bull charging his engine. He said, "I admire your pluck, but I must condemn your judgment." (Laughter.)

But, gentlemen, I have been asked whether it is possible to conduct a city upon business principles. If I shall not discourage the Mayor-elect, I should say in some senses yes, and in some senses no. To try to make clear the sense in which other elements come into such a task than those which a man is accustomed to in business, I must recall a conversation that I had with Mr. Beecher, after I had sat in the Mayor's office of Brooklyn for two or three years. He said, "Well, Mr. Mayor, how are the politicians feeling?" "Well," I said, "Mr. Beecher, I do not know that I am very good authority on that point. If I were to make a guess, I should say that those who are in office feel all right, and those who are out are a little discontented." (Laughter.) Well, he laughed and said it reminded him of what he used to see in Indiana when he was located there. In those days large droves of hogs wandered around, and in winter-time ate the mast, the acorns that fell from the trees; and when cold weather came they all gathered up into a bunch. "Now," he said, "Mr. Low, it is most singular, but I never saw such a bunch of those interesting animals where the inside hog did not appear to be perfectly quiescent and satisfied, while the whole outer ring was in a state of discontent." (Laughter.) Of course, if I had not heard of the resolution passed by the Ohio Society, I should not have ventured to tell the anecdote in this presence. (Renewed laughter.) That is to say, gentlemen, that in the government of a city elements do enter—whether they should or not, they do enter—into the problem that do not attach themselves to the conduct of a private business. What seems to me to differentiate public life from private in any capacity is this, that in public life there exists an organized opposition that tries to make you fail

just as much when you ought to succeed as when you deserve to fail. It does not want you to succeed, because if you succeed you gather prestige and power that may be dangerous to the opposition. Now a business man has competition to face, but he does not have *that*; and it is an influence that necessarily affects public life and differentiates it in some respects from any private occupation. I found that public life was a life of Rembrandt effects. The lights are very strong and bright. What can be more stirring to the heart of a man competent to feel it than the applause of a great metropolis like this? On the other hand, what is more trying than the criticism of your neighbors; the falsehoods that often circulate about men charged with difficult and responsible duties? One has to steel himself against it, to bear himself as though he were absolutely unconscious of all these false things that are being said, and that is why I say that it is a life of Rembrandt effects. The shadows are dark because the light that casts them is very bright. But there is a sense, gentlemen, in which a city can be administered on business principles, I am sure. But before I approach that let me try to make clear to you by a historical survey what I conceive to be the overwhelming significance of the election of our friend. In 1814 the Mayor of the city of New York was not an elective officer. He was appointed by the State Council of Appointment, a body that consisted of the Governor of the State and of four Senators chosen by the lower house of the Legislature. A body so composed removed from the Mayor's office of New York City in 1814 so considerable a man as De Witt Clinton, who a few years later constructed the Erie Canal. They put into his place the then President of the Tammany Society, under an arrangement by which that gentlemen was to receive in a few weeks from the National Government the appointment of Surveyor of the Port of New York, when he was to be succeeded by still a different man. The bargain was carried out to the letter. In other words, away back there in 1814 the city was used as a pawn in the game of national politics. That was at a time when the Mayor was

not elected, therefore it did not involve universal suffrage ; it was at a time when there had not been any very great and marked immigration, therefore it did not involve the question of the foreign vote. It simply illustrates how deep-seated among Americans is the habit of allowing their cities to be second in their thoughts—or rather it showed the habit of that day, of using the city, as I said, as a pawn in the game of national politics. Now what followed ? That incident and others like it led men to say, “ Well, this State Council of Appointment will do such a thing because it is not local to the city, but if the city could select its own Mayor, then the interests of the city would be paramount.” So in 1821, when the Constitution of the State was revised, they gave the election of Mayor to the Common Council. But lo ! when the Mayor was chosen in that way the Common Council did the same thing—the city was second. It was always an influence, a “ make-weight ” in some national or State enterprise, and so men said, “ Well, if the people of the city were to choose their own Mayor, then the interests of the city would be paramount indeed,” and so in 1835 the Mayor of the City of New York was elected by the people for the first time. Then what happened ? Why, precisely the same thing went on, and from that day until the last election the people of the City of New York have subordinated the welfare of the city to their interest in State or national politics ; and therefore the great significance of our victory on election day, it seems to me, is this, that for the first time in the history of this city large numbers of the majority party have said, “ We are going to stand for the welfare of New York City if it wrecks our party in the State and nation forever.” (Applause.) Just think of it ! Two years ago the Democratic Party gave their candidate for Mayor a majority of over 70,000, and Colonel Strong is elected by 45,000. (Cries of “ Good ! ”) I want to say, gentlemen, that that gives the new Mayor a great opportunity and lays upon him an equal obligation. For the first time the people of New York at the ballot-box have said to their Mayor, “ You must be Mayor of New York

before you are a partisan." (Applause.) It is the very first time that this great city in all its history has delivered that message to its chief magistrate.

I hope that in this presence and on this occasion I may venture to illustrate the rest of my theme out of my own experience. I think I knew the business of Brooklyn during the period of my mayoralty as well as A. T. Stewart knew his business. The foundation of that knowledge was this device to which I resorted. I opened a complaint-book in my office. Whenever I received a complaint from any citizen, high or low, it was acknowledged by a postal-card saying that the complaint had been received and had been referred to the proper department for investigation. The complaint was then forwarded to the department with a request that they would examine and report. If the answer stated that the complaint was either not well founded or admitted of no remedy, the citizen who made it was given that information, with the opportunity to point out to me, if he pleased, in a conference whether the department was right or wrong in its judgment. If the department said that the complaint would be attended to, the citizen who made it received a postal-card saying that such and such a department had said his complaint would be attended to and the trouble remedied in a few days ; would he be kind enough to report to the Mayor's office whether it was done or not ? Now under that system I knew whether the street-cleaning was well done, just as the barometer shows the pressure of the air. The whole population of the city was on watch. I am sorry to say that the street-cleaning was not always well done, but nevertheless the complaints varied, and they varied as to the section of the city they came from just in proportion to the thoroughness and effectiveness of the work that was being done at that time by the department. It gave me the judgment of the city, the current judgment of the people, as to the actual working and efficiency of the department. That is something that can be done by any man. But I had one advantage which Colonel Strong has not yet, by law, but which he will have, I am sure, if the will of the

people is carried out. I had the opportunity to appoint every head of department, and therefore I was able to make an administration which I was not only willing to be responsible for, but for which I was obliged to be responsible. The heads of departments met in my office every Wednesday to go over the minutes of the Common Council. Not a resolution was passed by that body during all my term that was not subjected to the criticism of the entire city government, and it was not an infrequent thing that one department would throw a side-light on a matter touching another. This charter brought about unity in the city government. It made it work as one, instead of expecting efficiency from a machine that consisted of so many separate departments. Now let me point out to you that under such a charter as New York has at this moment the Tammany Society, with its control of all the departments, has been the only force making for unity and efficiency in the city government. How could you conduct a great mill, how could you conduct a great business, if the head of every department was free to do his will without any reference to the next man, perhaps engaged in an amiable effort to thwart him just when he ought to succeed? I have known departments to be attacking each other in the public press because each Commissioner felt himself supreme in his own sphere. I have sometimes thought that the so-called boss justified his existence more in that direction than in any other, in that by his common control over all the officials he has brought unity to the administration of the system. But it is a far better way to get your unity hand in hand with responsibility, and not put it into the pocket of an irresponsible party chieftain. (Applause.) That is why the Mayor of a city ought to have the power to appoint his heads of departments and the power to remove them; because, just as soon as you put a department into the hands of a man out of sympathy with the Chief Executive, your machine begins to run like a stage-coach with a shoe on the wheel. You might as well expect the heavenly bodies to keep out of collision without the law of gravity as to expect unity and efficiency in administration

from a charter that divides up administration into a lot of departments, the head of everyone of which feels independent of the Mayor and of everybody else. Just look at the situation as it exists. Assuming that no such law is possible, how can Colonel Strong carry on the city government with every department in the hands of men attempting to thwart him at every step? Therefore, it seems to me that if you are to have business principles in the conduct of the Mayor's office, you have got to organize your city government on business principles. Those principles are very simple as they apply to this case. Wherever executive work is to be done, put it in the hands of one man. Our forefathers did not make a non-partisan commission to administer the War Department; they did not do it to administer the Post-Office Department; they did not do it to administer the Treasury Department. They acted in accordance with that principle which the experience of mankind has universally sustained. Why, the Romans had eleven aqueducts to supply their city with water, and all of those aqueducts were under the charge of a single man. No people have ever illustrated magnificent administration in affairs of government better than they. There is another principle as simple as that: that in a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom. Wherever the work is discretionary rather than executive, have a Board; but where it is executive in the main, have one man. I see it stated that we cannot have a single head for the Police Department, because they have charge of the elections. Don't let them have charge of the elections, then, and appoint a Board for that purpose, and let it be a Board that has no other business; then it can be watched effectively; and let the Police Commissioner run the police. The two things do not necessarily go together. They do not go together as matter of fact in Brooklyn; and they need not go together in New York. Now, gentlemen, if we expect a successful administration from our new Mayor—and we do expect it and pray for it, and we will help you to effect it, Colonel Strong—if we are to take that attitude, let us see to it that the Mayor has a business charter to administer,

and give him conditions under which business principles can be expected to work out good results. (Much applause.)



PRESIDENT BURNETT: Our Banquet Committee knew who were our friends and friends of the people. Mr. Packard, Mr. Foyé, Mr. Crall, and Mr. Lee exercised a very wise discretion when they said to themselves, "There are many men in this city who at this time will have a message to deliver to the people, and this will be a fitting occasion for that message to be delivered." And we thank President Low for that message which he has delivered to the people of New York and this State. (Applause.)

I am sorry to find that President Low, like many Eastern people, has not yet quite comprehended an Ohio man. (Laughter.) While it is true we have passed a resolution that we will neither for ourselves nor our friends add to the burden of our friend and late President by soliciting favors from him, we have not passed on to that point where we have said that when the good people of New York come in a body and "snatch an Ohio man by the scruff of his neck" as it were from his retirement, and say, "You must serve us," that he will refuse. (Laughter.) Oh, no, that's not the kind of patriots we are.

In the great powers of government the second, if not the first, power in the State is the press. We little, perhaps, comprehend how much our daily action is governed by what we read in our daily papers, how much our actions are based and our ideas formed upon what we there read, and I am sorry to say that the editors of papers—papers are not turned out merely by machinery, but with some great informing mind behind each sheet—do not comprehend the power they wield or the duty that rests upon their shoulders. In modern days, I am glad to say, many of the great papers of the country are rising to the occasion and are independently and honestly trying to lead and inform the people. Conspicuous among those editors, it is honor due to

state, there has been one independent editor in Brooklyn who has independently voiced the demands of the people. That editor is with us to-night, and from him we would like to hear upon one special subject, and a little upon the subject I have just spoken of. We have thought here in New York that New York ought to be before the world as great as she is in fact, one of the great imperial cities of the world. We have held out the hand to Brooklyn to come in and be a part of the Greater New York. Brooklyn, for some reason which we have not quite comprehended, has been coy in this mating. Why this has been so we do not quite understand, and our friend and great editor, St. Clair McKelway, will tell us something about it. (Much applause.)

ADDRESS OF ST. CLAIR MCKELWAY.

"THE GREATER NEW YORK."

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen :

When Mr. Packard, the man with the marble brow and the glad hand, summoned me to this duty, and when I read that General Burnett was to preside on this occasion, I said, "I have always been able to deal with my traducers, but for once I will be at the mercy of my introducers." (Laughter and applause.) The tribute which the General pays to the editor of the morning newspaper (laughter) can be endorsed by me because I am the editor of an evening newspaper. (Renewed laughter.) He says very truly that the newspapers are not brought out merely by machinery. In truth, if machines had their way newspapers would not be brought out at all. (Laughter.) A citizen of Brooklyn—a citizen as I may say of East New York (laughter), addressing the Ohio Society in West Brooklyn (laughter), feels that sense of geographical derangement which an applicant for the far too hasty naturalization until lately disbursed at the City Hall felt when he unhesitatingly swore without the fear of the

Lexow Committee or its counsel before his eyes, that he was the son of an Irish mother and a French father, who was born on a Dutch sloop under the Spanish flag in Chinese waters. (Laughter.) Such a juxtaposition of ethnological circumstances is like the Ohio idea in New York. (Laughter.) Now, if that great State is not satisfied, what in the world does it want? (Laughter.) It has the Mayoralty of the metropolis; it has the third Senator from this commonwealth (laughter), and when Colonel Strong pathetically spoke about the election of a new President, Governor McKinley loudly applauded. (Cheers and laughter.) With such a cinch as this in possession and in perpetuity, all the real estate should belong to the Buckeye Commonwealth, because the meek shall inherit the earth. (Great laughter.)

I remember, gentlemen, the first output of the Ohio idea in this city. It was on the morning of the 14th of April, 1865. I then, as a law student in the office of Samuel Blatchford, mingled with the thousands—I might say with the millions—that crowded these streets, heart beating against heart, eye interrogating eye, because of a calamity that had fallen on our nation. No longer was a President going to power amid the falling pillars of a dissolving Union. The Union had been saved, but the magnitude of the achievement, in the death of a great President, had been forgotten. Many were the words that were spoken in front of the Custom-house that day, whose pillars patriotic hands had before covered with emblems of mourning. Some of them were words that lashed the heart to fury, but the words that were most appropriate were those words spoken and to be recalled now of one man, himself so little known that his name had to be told by Mr. Wadsworth, the Chairman, to the throng, and as he stood there, master of his mind and, therefore, master of men's souls that day, he said that the act of a bravo was not the crime of a section, that although the President was dead, God reigned and the Government at Washington still lived. (Applause.) And from the pronunciation of that Ohio idea, men went away heavy of heart, but with reason redominating them at that time. (Applause.)

Some years afterward, that very man, for the offence of desiring to place an agent of his own choice in that building from whose steps he had stilled the wrath of men, was himself violently assassinated. That was the climax of the spoils system in America. Last November was the climax of the anti-spoils system in the city of New York. (Applause.) Will the people of New York resent dictation to their Mayor-elect from political bosses, as they were prepared to resent dictation to the President, had not death sealed his efforts on the threshold of his office? I believe that with Colonel Strong's motto of bear and forbear (laughter) his administration will be a success, especially if in sarsaparilla only he keeps loaded for bear, during the three years of his office. (Laughter.)

I was surprised at your Chairman declaring that the function of a college President was to teach young ideas how to shoot. Manifestly it is to teach them how to kick. (Laughter.) But I was not surprised when President Low solemnly warned the Mayor-elect not to look for any office. The next Governorship is reserved for the other side of the river. (Laughter.) Thus, by easy stages I approach my text. (Renewed laughter.)

I have been asked to talk about Greater New York. New York is already great. The achievements of New York energy almost equal Brooklyn Heights. (Laughter.) New York can be made and kept greater, can remain and become Greater New York. This project and this duty have nothing whatever to do with consolidation. Great is a word of moral, and not of material import. It has become associated with consolidation by a lust for largeness, by a beatification of bigness, by a sometimes maudlin and a sometimes morbid mouthing of the meritoriousness of mere magnitude. (Applause.) It may or it may not bring about consolidation, but whether or not it does on that ground, it will not bring it about with the most commendable motive. There may be moral reform and economic arguments for consolidation that I shall here neither affirm nor deny, but I have to say that this lust for mere largeness which I have spoken of is not sentimental, but

sordid. It is characteristic more of speculators than of statesmen, more of demagogues than of wise politicians. The populous cities of this world have been inland cities—London, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Old Rome, of the magnitude of which, and of the home-rule principle of one-man-power in which, President Low has spoken; earlier than that, Babylon and Nineveh—perhaps earlier than that Jerusalem and the other cities in the Holy Land. This may or may not be a law. If it is a law, a temporary spurt against it will not permanently avail. (Laughter.) My own duty toward consolidation I shall consider where it meets me, where I live. My object in addressing you to-night is to show that great New York can become Greater New York mainly if not only by what New Yorkers do in New York and for New York. That may be retarded or opposed at Albany. It cannot be long defeated there. It may be retarded or interfered with by politicians. They cannot long stand in the way of it. There is only one thing additional to what you have now that you really need in the way of laws, and that is a home-rule charter, giving your Mayor the power to appoint all heads of departments as we have in Brooklyn; giving your Mayor, as we have not in Brooklyn, the power, for cause and on hearing, himself to remove all heads of departments (applause), with no appeal from his act except to the people who made him. There is a duty that you owe to this man, and that is the duty of organization, of continued organization, of moral and sympathetic support. Your enemies will teach you a lesson in that respect. They are as well organized now for the next fight as they were for the last fight. The devil always sleeps, if at all, with one eye open. The spoilsmen are always ready and always organized. Good men generally dream or snore between elections. If you will systematize, organize, perpetuate, and in all moral and earnest ways keep alive the enthusiasm and the energy which you displayed in November, the future of New York beyond the three years of the term of this man will be as secure as during the three years you have elected him to large duties, to great opportunities, to corresponding obligations,

and to immense responsibilities. (Applause.) You can fritter away your triumph. One way will be a dispute between the Seventy and the Good Government Clubs as to which did the more to gain the victory. (Laughter.) It was gained by both ; it was gained for neither. (Cries of "Good !") It was gained for all the people. It was gained as truly for those who opposed it and whom it delivered as it was for those who won it and who thereby delivered themselves. (Applause.) Now they say you are going to have opposition at Albany. You probably will. A Brooklyn man speaking to an audience like this feels like a member of the Church Triumphant addressing the members of the Church Militant, and thus addressing your militant spirit let me tell you only to want what is right in Albany, and then if you apparently are not to get it there, don't waste much time there. Come down to New York, call mass-meetings in Cooper Union and Chickering Hall. Put your best speakers to the front and demand the reason why the best thought, the best character, the best capacity of this delivered city cannot have its way through the law-making power of the State. Make the political existence of the leaders dependent upon their right doing, and you will find that they will prefer submission to suicide. (Applause.) Another way by which you may weaken your victory will be prematurely to strive for the eviction of public transgressors—to do so too soon, by getting the wrong man to bring the wrong charges before the wrong functionaries for the eviction of their fellows or of other fellows from place. (Laughter.) The theory that the clown of the menagerie can induce the tiger to change some of his stripes is of all delusions the extreme. He doesn't gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles, nor reform grapes from Tammany roots. (Laughter.) This mistake, but for the Providential brevity of the time between sentence and its execution, would be serious. The inrush at Albany of fresh air on the 1st of January will dispel divided purpose and bring the sunlight of united action. Old things will have passed away, and all things will have become new. The mere existence of good government as a fact will be

an advantage you can hardly exaggerate. The force of that fact will be Strong. (Laughter.) The influence of that fact will constantly augment. Now there is one thing that you must have, and that is you must have a backbone government. I trust and believe that this man of your choice has a backbone. (Applause and cries of "You are right!") If he hasn't, let him advertise for one. (Laughter.) And talking of advertisements, I am here for business. (Much laughter.) He owes everything to all the people and nothing to any one of them. (Cries of "Good!") He helps them all when he best satisfies his own consciousness and his own judgment. (Cries of "Good!") He is under obligation to all and under dictation to none. Now when you have cleaned house, when you have swept and garnished your apartments, when you have permanently prevented the return of the more than seven evil spirits that would make your last estate worse than the first, when you have appreciated what must be done to keep New York great, and to make your city Greater New York, consolidation will not be out of order, and may I be there to see! (Applause and cheers.)



PRESIDENT BURNETT: You see now the power that is in the press and how important it is to the people that a clear and clean intellect should inspire and inform its pages.

For the great achievement and victory that has come to the people of New York there have been many agencies at work. The representatives of the press and the pulpit were almost unanimous in their efforts in behalf of the right as against the wrong. The Committee of Seventy did a great work, but perhaps there was no single agency more potent than that power of the State, the Legislative Committee sent to this city to investigate and place before the people of the city the facts, which they would not otherwise have believed to exist, although they passed by and touched them each day of their lives. They could hardly under-

stand and little believed in the existence of vice and corruption that had crept into our public life, and would not have believed it had it not been established by overwhelming evidence. For that work the people of this city owe a debt of gratitude beyond all measure and all measurement to one man, and that man is with us to-night. He brought before that committee the witnesses who, by their testimony, lifted up the eyes of the people to the malefactors—and, fellow-citizens, to that instrument of our enfranchisement, who has done this good and great work, the people have said, “Go up higher.” (Applause.) I need not introduce to either Ohio boys in New York, or to New York citizens, John W. Goff. (Cheers.)

ADDRESS OF MR. GOFF.

“LET THERE BE LIGHT.”

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I also received a note from Mr. Packard, he of the “marble brow”—though until now I did not know that the gentle accent, speaking through the typewriter, was the voice of the man I have heard speak facetiously on several occasions—and he warned me that if I was not here at a certain hour to-night I would miss my dinner. It was the most inhospitable warning I ever received coming to a banquet; and I did miss my dinner, and I have not had my dinner, Mr. Chairman. I was detained in court until nearly seven o’clock to-night, and I have to apologize to the committee for my failure to be here at the time mentioned in the note. But I was detained, gentlemen, in a meritorious work, in my opinion. (Applause.) I was making my best endeavors to help a Tammany Commissioner to vindicate himself. (Laughter.) And indeed I had some feeling of compassion for that gentleman when I left the room to-night; but it does not equal my compassion for the unfortunate city of New York, since I have heard her so calmly dissected, her wounds bound up, plaster

administered, and the last but not least, my friend McKelway's spoonful of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Pity New York ! Between Brooklyn on the east and Ohio on the west, where is she ?

We have heard from our eloquent college President, Mr. Low, and as our President of the evening said New York tries to get everything that is good, we have tried to get the able Mr. Low. We have succeeded in doing that, and I think that the time is not very far distant when we will follow up that advantage by getting over Mr. McKelway. (Applause.) Mr. Low gave us some leaves out of the book of his experience, meant as an aid to our distinguished guest. Why, he said, " Mr. Strong, I wish you to remember this," in effect. " I kept a complaint-book, and in that complaint-book were registered the letters and complaints of our citizens upon every conceivable topic of municipal administration. I could tell how my streets were being cleaned and how our other departments were being administered just as truly as I could tell the weather by the rise and fall of the barometer." I sincerely hope to-night, and I say it with all sincerity and earnestness, that Mayor Strong will not open a complaint-book on the Brooklyn principle, because our distinguished President Low failed to remember this fact, that one of the very best and energetic Mayors that New York has ever had, Mr. Hewitt, opened a very large-sized complaint-book, and he was in more hot water than any man has ever been since, or before. And further, the simile does not follow—New York is not Brooklyn. (Laughter.) Why, of course that complaint-book was well attended to. There could not been many complaints, however, in the Brooklyn complaint-book, for we all know that our Brooklyn friends come over to New York to kick, and then go to Brooklyn to sleep (laughter), and even when our junior friends wish to select a stamping-ground after business hours, they come over to New York, and it is from there all the complaints arise. Why, our speaker has said to-night that Brooklyn was coy in joining her municipal destinies with New York. Did any of you

gentlemen ever notice one of the charming, handsome women of Brooklyn when they arrive at Fulton Ferry or at the Bridge? They invariably gather their skirts about them, fearing to be touched by New York mud. Of course Brooklyn is coy! And all the married men of Brooklyn want her to remain coy, because if there was consolidation, what in God's name could the married men of Brooklyn give as an excuse to their wives for remaining out late? (Laughter.) I noticed that our friend, Mr. McKelway, when he came to that point, was exceedingly non-committal. He said, "I will meet the question of consolidation in the proper place!" (Laughter.) And mark you that in the same breath with that he said, "If there are any advertisements lying around loose, I am here for business!" (Laughter.) What a beautiful and unconscious illustration of that which we have often heard in the criticisms of the public press, that the editorial end of the concern was largely influenced by the business end. (Laughter.)

I remember just now a sentence of Mr. Low, in his classic speech, where he made an allusion to ancient Rome. He said, "Why, Rome had its eleven aqueducts." I presume some of you gentlemen have heard—I know Mr. Packard has—that story of the speech of Daniel Webster delivered at a dinner given to him in Rochester at the Falls of the Genesee? I dare not repeat it here. (Laughter.) But you will remember that, with all those eleven aqueducts, Rome had never its Aqueduct Commission! (Laughter.) And then, Mr. Low in his speech rather favored bossism in certain aspects—rather inclined to the view that the boss was a beneficent being. Possibly. Students and philosophers lean to the theory, many of them, and the contention seems to have a great deal of strength to support it, that the best government on the face of the earth is that of the paternal and beneficent despot. Possibly Mr. Low had that in his mind; but we cannot have that government now in New York, not at least for the next three years, because the government of the most despotic autocrat that ever existed in any city in any civilized

country could not have surpassed the government that we have passed through in New York for the past two or four years. Mr. Strong can never be enthroned as a boss in New York. Bossism has been broken, and let every true friend of honest municipal government send up a hearty prayer that its death-knell for eternity in our country has been sounded. (Applause.)

Coming in the door I caught a few sentences of Mr. Strong's address. I am becoming very much interested in Mr. Strong's speeches, or rather talks—they are not speeches, they are talks, delightful, social, confidential talks; and he seems to take his hearers into his confidence—and from the first time I heard him in the campaign, up to this very night, inclusive, he has been improving, and if he continues he will blossom out into one of the best after-dinner orators in New York. (Applause.) A delightful little speech I heard him make last Saturday night, in the presence of an assemblage in which were contained gentlemen of political power and influence in our city and State. He said with delightful simplicity, after reciting that the Committee of Seventy laid claim to him; that the Committee of Thirty of the Republican party laid claim to him; that the Milhollandites laid claim to him; that the O'Brienites told him he belonged to them; that the Stecklerites said, "We own you, body and soul;" Mr. Platt said, "I have got a great big mortgage upon you;" the Grace Democracy said, "We own you completely." "Gentlemen, I will be perfectly willing to let you and each one of you do as you please, provided you let me do as I please." (Applause and laughter.) I thought that was a pretty good indication of the man. What a delightful condition that will be! We all may do as we please, and Mayor Strong will do as he pleases; and if he does as he pleases, I am satisfied that the fear he expressed to-night, that at the end of his administration you would not give him a dinner, will not be realized. (Applause.) He said to-night with some feeling, "Possibly at the end of my administration you may not wish to banquet me." True it is we have had in this

city Mayors who have gone in with great *éclat*, their praise sounded, their biographies written, their grandmothers described as the handsomest women that ever trod God's footstool, their small vices magnified into great virtues, and yet at the expiration of their terms they have left the chair with the malediction of every politician in the city of New York. But Mayor Strong says, "If I can do as I please, I will let you do as you please," and when he said to-night with that sense of feeling, "I fear you will not give me a dinner when I get through," it was a passing sentence at a banquet where good cheer pervades, but there was pathos in it, because the people, after all, are frequently fickle. They raise up a god upon a pedestal to-day, and crash it to the floor to-morrow. Charles I. had a triumphant entry into London, when several deaths are reported to have taken place owing to the pressure of the crowd to kiss the hem of his garment; and exactly one year after that terrible crush, deaths also occurred from the terrible pressure of the crowd to get near him and spear him.

Popular idols are dangerous things. Popular devotion frequently turns into popular unrestraint. During these weeks preceding Mayor Strong's administration, we are all disposed to join in the acclaim of praise following victory, but let us resolve ourselves into a Committee of the Whole, not only to give praise to Mayor Strong, but to unite with him and hold up his arms throughout the whole of his term, if he carries out his expressed determination to do what is right. (Applause.) Aye, even though the Ohio man has to suppress his native-born instincts, referred to by Mr. Low, let him do it. I never thought Mr. Low such a sly joker. I remarked, when he said he never knew an Ohio man but went out into his back-yard and put his ear to the ground to listen for the voice of a nation calling upon him, that he gave a sly glance at Governor McKinley. (Laughter.) Well, if Mayor Strong had his ear to the ground to listen to the voice of the people of New York calling him, he heard the call, and as has been well said to-night, for the first time in the history of our

city the *people* called. One hundred and fifty thousand of the best men in our city, the flower of our municipal life, a magnificent army, marched to the polls on election day and gave Mayor Strong a commission such as no Mayor has ever had in this city of New York. (Applause.) Every earnest friend of good government will aid him in the enforcement of that commission. Even I myself will aid him to the best of my ability, though at the commencement I had a slight grievance against Mayor Strong—not personally, but partially of a national character, because I have heard in this hall eloquent and witty after dinner-speakers on St. Patrick's night say that the Irish had captured New York, and in fact that New York's name should be changed by the transposition of the letter "Y." Put "C" in its place and it could be called New Cork. Well, for some years we have had in our Chief Magistrate's chair a distinguished representative of my nationality, of which I am proud—of my nationality, I mean. (Laughter.) And in the early days of the campaign your humble servant's name was mentioned as a candidate for the Mayoralty. It looked to me that the old saying that "God is good to the Irish" was yet to be verified. (Laughter.) I was suddenly lifted into the realm of greatness. I began to think that it would be necessary to hunt up my genealogy and get out the tree of my pedigree in illustrated magazines, when all at once and without the slightest indication of his coming, an Ohio man crossed my horizon, and Ireland was not in it. (Laughter.) Will it come to the mouths of some brilliant after-dinner speakers to say at your next anniversary dinner that Ohio to some extent has been depopulated by the exodus of its citizens to New York because one of its sons occupies our chair? I welcome Ohioans to New York if we can get them all like Colonel Strong. Let them come, and, particularly, I open the gate for them as candidates for enlistment in our reorganized Police Department! (Laughter.)

If you forget it, gentlemen, I do not—I have not had my dinner yet, and therefore I must, in justice to my dinner, abbreviate.

Let me say here one or two words touching upon the subject so well set forth by Mr. McKelway. While it is true that Mayor Strong does not belong to any faction, yet it is well that those elements that so nobly and generously fought for his election shall have their say. I do not believe in men being smothered. It is because we in New York for several years have been smothered that the boss has flourished and that the people have been degraded. Let us have good, healthy sentiment. Let us have the good American rule of men speaking out in meeting. It is healthy, it is productive of the expansion of lung-power, and wherever lung-power has had full expansion, revolutions and cut-throat plots have never prospered. Secret political societies can never exist where men have the right to speak out. (Applause.) So long as the men of New York, Republicans, Democrats, Good Government men, citizens of no particular party, but all men joining shoulder to shoulder and going in that grand procession, in that grand army, to the polls on election day, so long as those men can continue to march we are safe. I think that the overwhelming sentiment in New York to-day among Republicans, Independent Democrats, all except those who expect to go—I think the overwhelming sentiment is that Mayor Strong's arms must be upheld and adequate power given to those arms to carry out the mandate of the people given at the last election.

I trust, gentlemen, that if the Ohio Society in honoring the man from your State—the first from the State that has ever, I believe, occupied our Chief Magistrate's chair—that if the men from Ohio wish to determine to aid their kinsman, if I might so call him, let them join together in the movement to sustain his administration. But we must necessarily have some disputes. We might as well expect in a Presidential Convention the Buckeyes and the Hoosiers to agree what State shall name the Presidential candidate as to expect that we in New York shall keep quiet from discussing the ways and the means to obtain the desired end. Let us discuss them, let us talk of them, but let us keep one thing in view. Let it be our guiding star, as fixed in its determination

as the star of the North is to the pole, that so far as we can, irrespective of party, the degrading, debasing rule of Tammany Hall or its minions will never again triumph in this city in our generation. (Applause.)



PRESIDENT BURNETT : Associated in the minds of the people in the great work of arousing public sentiment to the duty of cleaning this Augean stable is one man who blazed the way and led in the fight. I speak of Dr. Parkhurst. (Applause.) He expected to have been with us to-night and to have addressed you, but owing to a death in his family he could not come. We have from him a letter, addressed to the Chairman of the Banquet Committee, Mr. Packard, and that letter I will ask him to read.



MR. PACKARD : Mr. President, I am aware that I am asked to read Dr. Parkhurst's letter, and I propose to do it before I take my seat. Nevertheless, there is such a thing as a question of privilege, and I avail myself of it.

Allusions have been made to a resolution offered by me at a meeting of the Ohio Society, which committed the members of that Society to a certain course of action, or rather of inaction. That resolution is no longer mine, as it was passed unanimously, and has become one of our laws. I fear, however, that its purport may not be quite understood—that even the Mayor may get a wrong impression concerning it. The resolution did not declare that no member of the Society would accept an office that was properly pressed upon him ; but that we would not annoy or embarrass the Mayor by signing petitions or writing letters advocating the claims of other people. President Low is right in assuming that the Ohio man does not stuff cotton in his ears so that he may not hear his country's call, and Mayor Strong will do well to bear this in mind. What we of the Ohio Society

most desire is to have a valid excuse for refusing to advocate the claims of the ordinary office-seeker. And now I will read the letter :

LETTER FROM DR. PARKHURST.

133 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET,
NEW YORK, December 4, 1894.

S. S. PACKARD, ESQ., 101 East Twenty-third Street, City.

MY DEAR SIR : Only circumstances that are beyond my control could have prevented my acceptance of your invitation to the banquet to be given this evening in honor of the Mayor-elect.

The days through which we are passing are full of pleasant realization and of large hopes. In pursuance of a special purpose I have been devoting considerable of my time during the two weeks past to studying the history of the warfare which our citizens have been waging, and which culminated just four weeks ago in the election of Colonel Strong as Mayor, and there has been steadily growing within me the clearer appreciation of what that glorious victory means. That which has been gained wins significance and lustre from the very coarseness and repulsiveness of that from which we have been delivered. It seems almost too good to be true. Long lines of meaning run out from that victory in every direction.

First and foremost, we have not elected a compromise, but we have elected a man. We believe in Mr. Strong and we trust him. Our fear had been that rival elements would not be able to be brought together except at the expense of putting forward as candidate for Mayor some equivocal makeshift, almost too good to be condemned, and a good deal too dubious to be safe to tie to. The disheartenment and mortification of such a condition we have been spared. We have won a fusion Mayor without any confusion of principle or sacrifice of self-respect, which is a splendid tribute to the tone of the citizens and the quality of the candidate.

I am also confident for the future, because I believe that the

forthcoming Mayor will enter upon the discharge of his high duties unmortgaged. He is nobody's man because he is everybody's man. He was elected to be the servant of the city, and the platform he was elected on is the platform he will administer on. He will not be unsusceptible to influence, of course, but nobody will own him. The official whom anybody owns is the official that all patriotic and self-respecting citizens ought to be quick to disown.

I want, therefore, personally, to pledge to Mayor Strong my loyalty; we would like to be of service to him, but shall seek first of all to serve him by taking pains not to get in his way. There seems to be no necessary obstacle in the way of our having here in New York three years of quiet, honest, and harmonious city government that shall be productive of industries and educative of the higher temper and instincts of our citizenship, thereby laying the foundation of municipal prosperity and dignity upon which we may expect an enlightened and contented city to go on building in administrations to come.

Yours very sincerely,

C. H. PARKHURST.



PRESIDENT BURNETT: In many feasts the best course is left until the last. We have fashioned our banquet a little on that plan. Among all the agencies and forces leading to our victory, there is none that is entitled to more credit for wisdom of action, for thoughtful planning, than the Committee of Seventy. That committee selected Colonel Strong as the standard-bearer in the fight against corruption and to oust Tammany. Its work was efficient. It has made from the beginning no mistakes. When it selected Colonel Strong to lead in the fight it followed that up by giving to him its active support, and by its voice and work did grand service in the great struggle. Its work is not yet done. It has been alluded to by Mr. McKelway and by other speakers. You have heard from Brother Packard, and it is true, that Colonel

Strong, as the law now stands, has the appointment, out of the innumerable offices of this city, of but ten places. The offices are now filled with the servants, the agents of that vile body we have tried to destroy. They represent this system of governing a city by terror and by spoils. That system must be rooted out from the bottom—its very roots dug out and burned up ; and until you have accomplished that you have not regenerated New York. Until you have taken from every office its Tammany head and Tammany sinecures now fattening on that office, you have not destroyed the system ; and until you plough it up, dig it up, and cast it onto the offal heap, the garbage of this city, and dump it into the sea, or take the new methods now of destroying offal, by cremating it, you have not ended Tammany. (Applause.)

You remember the story of the old darkey and his pickaninny who were sitting on the pier fishing, and the little nigger fell into the sea. The old darkey promptly jumped in and rescued him, and after he had brought him to land the policeman congratulated him upon his courage and heroism. The old darkey replied, "Oh, da's all right ; had to sabe dat nigger ; dat boy got all de bait !" (Laughter.) Now the effort of Tammany will be to preserve their big and little niggers, because they have got the bait, and without bait as a reward for votes, and without a corrupt police to terrorize and tyrannize over the people, Tammany would be powerless in your city.

In the work of reforming the law so as to give Colonel Strong the power of appointment, making these places vacant, and (like Sheridan in the great Union Army) bring his eyes and his hands to seek out and grapple with the enemy, to find the places where they lurk and are entrenched, that Committee of Seventy can do a great work, and to its efficient and clear-headed and clear-sighted head, Mr. Larocque, we appeal to form and help carry through such remedial legislation and to go forward with such departmental investigations and reformatations as shall remedy the ills under which we suffer. I present Mr. Larocque. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF MR. LAROCQUE.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

Mr. President, Colonel Strong, and Gentlemen of the Ohio Society :

It gives me great pleasure to be with you to-night to join with you in the tribute of respect to the guest of the evening, and to rejoice with you in the change which has come over the condition of our city. The morning of the 6th of November found the city of New York bound hand and foot—every office in the hands of the adherents of a political organization that had fastened upon its vitals and controlled every motion of its system. Abuses had grown to such an extent that when the city of New York was mentioned in the presence of one of its citizens, he involuntarily hung his head with shame, and so great and so widespread had become this power that the courage to resist seemed to have departed from our people. The evening of the 6th of November saw this condition, if not reversed, in the way of reversal, and to-day, for the first time in years, the citizen of New York, whether born in Ohio or in the State itself, can, as I say, raise his head when the city is spoken of, look frankly into the face of his interlocutor, and say, "Yes, I am a citizen of New York, and the citizens of the city of New York, as shown by this vote at the polls of the majority of its people, have arisen to a sense of their opportunities, and have overthrown by their votes the power that has so long disgraced them."

Now what were the causes, gentlemen, which led to this change? After the first term of Mayor Grant, when the power of the Society of Tammany was fastening itself for the second time upon the vitals of New York, notes of warning were raised by the press. The people were warned of what would happen if they did not rise before the power which oppressed them had become too strong to resist; but the people of New York are easy-going people, ordinarily, each one engaged in his own busi-

ness, every man engaged in his own affairs, and as long as things went along pretty well, as long as the tax-gatherer left him something on which to live, nothing was done. About three years ago there appeared upon the scene a new figure, a minister of the gospel, who had come to New York from a distance, who had been making a study of the condition of things about him, and who became satisfied that vice and crime were protected and sustained by the public authorities for pay. He commenced an investigation. His first efforts and the method of conducting them brought upon him criticism and ridicule, but he persevered. He was satisfied that his theory was right, and as the authorities could not be relied upon to bring the facts to public notice, Dr. Parkhurst continued his efforts and finally made such progress that a committee of the Legislature was appointed, and the Lexow Committee commenced its sessions in the city of New York ; and then the veil was raised, and there day by day, under sworn testimony of witnesses, a condition of things was laid bare which rivals anything that the history of the world can produce in the way of corruption and indecency in government. By these means the public mind was aroused ; by these means a condition of things was brought about which afforded a favorable opportunity for overthrowing this power, providing that the political rivalry of men of different national politics could be overcome and they could be brought to look upon the administration of their city affairs as something outside the field of politics, something which concerned them more than any other question. The great majority of the people of New York were opposed to this system, whatever their party politics, but the difficulty was to get these people, who were fighting each other at the polls on national and State questions from year to year, to get together and sink their differences, and unite in a movement to reform their municipal government. That situation was the cause of the formation of the committee which I have the honor to represent. A conference of citizens was held, without respect to party, to take into consideration the existing condition. The re-

sult of that conference was the organization of the Committee of Seventy, composed of citizens of New York, gotten together on strictly non-partisan lines, embracing within their body men of every shade of political opinion, the sole bond of union being their conviction that the redemption of their city depended upon the taking out of municipal contests all questions of Federal or State politics, and uniting together upon the sole platform of creating a municipal government on a non-partisan basis, to which all parties could adhere. What could not have been accomplished by the different existing organizations on account of their political jealousies was possible in the hands of a committee so constituted, and they were able to bring together upon a platform of non-partisan, clean, municipal government, in support of candidates who were fairly exponent of those principles and who stood upon that platform, every organization in the city of New York, outside of Tammany Hall. They had Democrats of every shade ; they had Republicans of every shade ; they had the Good Government Clubs ; they had the German-American Reform Union ; they had the independent citizens of every shade—all united upon this platform and in support of this ticket, and the result was an overwhelming victory on the 6th of November. Now what, gentlemen, is the significance of this ? It seems to me that it teaches us a lesson ; it shows us that when we are willing to sink our political prejudices we can unite the majority of the citizens of this city in support of a clean, honest, and businesslike administration of our municipal affairs. It is a vindication of our system of popular government, and the most gratifying feature of it all is this, that by an analysis of the vote in New York and an examination of the changes in the various districts of New York, we find that the class of our population of whom the good citizens seem to have despaired, seem to have regarded it impossible to reach with any proper consideration—the low and ignorant foreign-born citizens—were as much amenable to instruction, were as much in favor of decent and good government, as the highest and the richest and the greatest in the city of New York.

But, gentlemen, we are here to rejoice, and properly to rejoice, for we have reason to rejoice ; but we are not here to throw aside our armor. It is no time to lay down our arms. We have elected a Mayor in whom we trust, to whom we are willing to confide the destinies of the city for the term of his office ; but unless he can control the appointment of those who are to administer the departments of the city under his direction, and for which he is responsible, his administration can only prove a failure. Under the existing laws there is no head to this government. Its affairs are parcelled out under a dozen departments, each independent of the other. These heads of departments—appointive offices—have terms of office which run beyond the term of the Mayor in many cases. They can only be removed for cause on charges, and the power of removal by the Mayor is subject to revision by the Governor, so that, as the law stands, his hands are tied. Now, in order to make this victory at the polls of any value, it is necessary that, by additional legislation, the hands of your Mayor should be strengthened, and to that duty I beg to call you all. We know that after the smoke of battle has subsided, when the fire which nerved men to combat has passed, it is natural to human nature to look about and see what this one or the other one is going to get from the victory by way of benefit to himself ; and, undoubtedly, an effort will be made to divert your Mayor from the path which he has selected and upon which we have confidence that he will stand. Difficulties may be met in the way of such legislation as is necessary to accomplish the purposes to which I have referred. It rests with us all then to set our faces against the first attempt, to frown down the first attempt at obstruction in the way of giving to him the powers necessary to administer his office, or to use our victory for any partisan political advantage. Public sentiment must be kept alive and awake. It must not be permitted again to fall asleep until this business is consummated and we have our Mayor in office with his subordinates subject to removal by himself, so that he can carry out his plans of administration without that friction

which necessarily results from reliance on subordinates out of sympathy with a chief. To this duty, gentlemen, I earnestly summon you. (Applause.)



PRESIDENT BURNETT: Fellow-members of the Ohio Society, I am under a promise not to call Governor McKinley to make a speech. (Cries for McKinley.) I was about to add that, although I am under that pledge, I am your servant. (Laughter.) Your orders I will obey. Wherever Ohio boys are gathered together, and Mr. McKinley, Governor McKinley, of Ohio, is in their presence, they would not go home and sleep well could they not hear his voice. (Cries of "Good!")

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR MCKINLEY.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Ohio Society:

I have no purpose to interfere with the programme of the evening, or with the order of speaking as it has been arranged by the President of the Society. I counted myself fortunate to be in the city on this occasion when my kinsmen from the State of Ohio, represented in this association, were assembled to do honor to their old President and to the Mayor-elect of the city of New York. I come to join with them my tribute of respect to one whom I have known long, have long honored and esteemed as one of my old and time-honored and much-beloved friends. You have selected him as the Mayor of this great city, not because he is from the State of Ohio; you have selected him for what he is, for what he represents, for what he stands for. He represents in a long business-life honest, clean, manly methods, and I am quite sure to the administration of the great office to which he has so recently been chosen he will bring the same clean, business, manly methods that have characterized every business connection of his life. (Applause.) I want to assure

my associates of the Ohio Society that Ohio is justly proud of the distinction which has been given to one of her early citizens, Colonel Strong. And I wish for him, as every Ohioan does, no matter what his political associations may be, a successful administration of the municipal government of the greatest city of the greatest State and the greatest nation under the sun. (Applause.)



PRESIDENT BURNETT: Fellow-members of the Ohio Society, these thoughtful words of thoughtful men should sink deep into your hearts.

There is one great force and factor in the victory that has not been mentioned to-night. Emotion and sentiment, it is said, play always a very important part in every great revolution. In that part of our revolution there was an element that has not been brought to your attention—the ladies of New York. (Applause.) When they threw themselves on the side of truth and purity, the chivalry of native-born Americans was aroused, and they poised their lances for the fray. I propose the toast of the evening, “The Ladies of New York. To the Ladies, God bless them.” And God bless all of you, and good-night.

NEWSPAPERS

ON FILE IN THE ROOMS OF THE SOCIETY.

New York and Brooklyn Dailies.

The Tribune.
The Herald.
The Evening Sun.

The Mail and Express.
The Brooklyn Daily Times.

Ohio Dailies.

Cincinnati Times-Star.
Cincinnati Tribune.
Cincinnati Volksfreund. (German.)
Cleveland Leader.
Cleveland Plain-Dealer.
Columbus Evening Dispatch.
Columbus Ohio State Journal.

Dayton Evening Press.
Hamilton Republican.
Norwalk Daily Reflector.
Springfield Republic-Times.
Steubenville Gazette.
Toledo Evening Bee.
Youngstown Telegram.

Ohio Semi-Weeklies.

Lancaster Gazette.
Mansfield Semi-Weekly News.

Mt. Vernon Republican.
(Tiffin) Seneca Advertiser.

Ohio Weeklies.

Ada Record.
Bucyrus Journal.
Circleville Democratic Herald.
Columbus Record.
Eaton Democrat.
Eaton Register.
Ironton Register.
(Kenton) Weekly Republican.
(Lancaster) Ohio Eagle.
(Lebanon) Western Star.
London Times.
(Mansfield) Richland Shield and Banner.

Marion Democratic Mirror.
(Mason) Warren Co. Appeal.
(Mount Gilead) Union Register.
Mt. Vernon Democratic Banner.
Oxford News.
Oxford Times.
Sidney Journal.
Tuscarawas Chronicle.
(Westerville) Public Opinion.
West Union Democratic Index.
(Wilmington) Clinton Co. Democrat.
(Wooster) Wayne Co. Democrat.

Wooster Republican.

